Textbook Alignment to the Utah Core – 6th Grade Fine Arts - Dance

This alignment has been completed using an "I (<u>www.schools.utah.gov/curr/imc/</u>	Independent Alignment Vendor" from t <u>(indvendor.html</u> .) Yes No		
Name of Company and Individual Conducting Alignment:			
A "Credential Sheet" has been completed on the above company	y/evaluator and is (Please check one of the	following):	
☐ On record with the USOE.			
☐ The "Credential Sheet" is attached to this alignment.			
Instructional Materials Evaluation Criteria (name and grade of culum	the core document used to align): 6 th (Grade Fine Arts - Dance Cor	e
Title:			
Publisher:			
Overall percentage of coverage in the Student Edition (SE) and T	Teacher Edition (TE) of the Utah State	Core Curriculum:	%
Overall percentage of coverage in ancillary materials of the Utah	Core Curriculum:		
STANDARD I: (Moving): The student will identify and demonstra	ate knowledge of the body and movem	ent skills in performing danc	e.
Percentage of coverage in the student and teacher edition for Standard I:%	Percentage of coverage not in stude the ancillary material for Standard	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	vered in
	Coverage in Student Edition(SE) and Teacher Edition (TE) (pg #'s, etc.)	Coverage in Ancillary Material (titles, pg #'s, etc.)	Not covered in TE, SE or

OBJE	CTIVES & INDICATORS	ancillaries 🗸
Objec	tive 1.1: Participate safely and regularly in warm-up	
activit	ies followed by strengthening, endurance, and flexibility	
exerci	ses.	
a.	Recognize and avoid possible room or outdoor hazards; e.g.,	
	cement or tile floor, fixed obstacles, temperature extremes.	
	Practice taking safety measures to prevent injuries such as	
	wear tennis shoes, drink water, stay away from obstacles.	
b.	Recognize and implement safe dance practices; e.g., warm	
	up the body before stretching, land toe-ball-heel, never	
	bounce on a stretched muscle or force a stretch, always	
	stretch after strengthening a muscle group to keep it healthy	
	and in balance, knees over toes.	
c.	Discuss and understand personal and group space .	
	• Strategy example: To warm up the body and to fill	
	the space evenly, walk through the space for 16	
	counts, then stretch own way for 16; walk for 8	
	counts, then stretch in a different way for 8; walk for	
	4 counts, then stretch for 4; walk for 4 again, stretch	
	for 4.	
d.	Warm up the body properly for activity.	
	• Strategy example: While lying on the back, feet in the	
	air, flex and point the feet and roll the ankles to warm	
	them. Legs are straight or knees slightly bent.	
e.	Increase balance, strength, and flexibility; e.g., stand on one	
	leg and stretch the body with the other leg parallel to the	
	floor.	
f.	Create own warm-up and discuss how that warm-up prepares	
	the body and mind for expressive purposes.	
	tive 1.2: Identify and execute axial and locomotor steps.	
a.	Demonstrate axial movements of stretching, bending,	
<u></u>	twisting, reaching, turning, and balancing.	
b.	Review and demonstrate simple locomotor steps (walk, run,	
	leap, hop, and jump) and the complex locomotor steps (skip,	
	slide, and gallop).	

c.	Execute teacher directed combinations of locomotor steps;			
	e.g., slide, slide, slide, straight-legged skip to the back, repeat			
	across floor. Repeat other side.			
d.	Design and execute student-created complex locomotor			
	patterns.			
	 Variation: Create unusual combinations and 			
	variations; e.g., skipping with arms circling to the			
	sides, galloping with legs extended to the side,			
	sliding backward.			
STANI	DARD II: (Investigating): The student will identify and demo	onstrate movement elements in perfo	rming dance.	
Perce	ntage of coverage in the student and teacher edition for	Percentage of coverage not in stude	ent or teacher edition, but cov	vered in
Stand	ard II:%	the ancillary material for Standard	II:%	
Овје	CTIVES & INDICATORS	Coverage in Student Edition(SE) and Teacher Edition (TE) (pg #'s, etc.)	Coverage in Ancillary Material (titles, pg #'s, etc.)	Not covered in TE, SE or ancillaries ✓
Objec	tive 2.1: Expand dance vocabulary with movement			
experi	ences in time .			
a.	Clap and then move to the beats of slow, medium, and fast			
	tempi.			
b.	Review how to accent the first beat of 2/4, 3/4, 4/4, and 6/8			
	meters with body parts or by changing the shape of the			
	whole body.			
c.	Clap and then move in syncopation (accenting in an			
	unexpected place).			
	• Strategy example: Accent the second beat of a 4/4			
	meter instead of the first or third beat, or accent the			
1	"and" beat of 2 eighth notes.			
d.	Create, notate, and perform an 8-count rhythm pattern; e.g.,			
	1-2-3-4 stretch, 5-6 turn, 7 jump, 8 run, run.			
e.	After seeing a dance, discuss time elements; e.g., identify a place where the dancers moved in syncopation.			
	i biace where the dancers moved in syncopation.			1

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	tive 2.2: Expand dance vocabulary with movement ences in space.			
a.	Draw and create a diagram for movement on the floor.			
	• Strategy example: Assign a different type of movement for each type of line; e.g., straight, curved, circular, wavy, zigzag, diagonal. Do this in small groups, show the pattern to the class, and perform the composition.			
b.	Explore using isolated body parts as a focal point.			
	• Strategy example: Explore, using the elbow as a focal point, and move through the space, changing directions and levels. Change body parts frequently. Explain focus as a way to direct one's energy through the whole body or a single part; e.g., the elbow directing the pathway or the eyes directing the focus to a point in space.			
c.	Create a sequence using three different body parts as focal points while changing levels, directions, and timing. Perform for the class.			
Objec	tive 2.3: Expand dance vocabulary with movement			
	ences using the basic qualities of energy and motion.			
a.	Improvise moving to a variety of accompaniments using different kinds of energy; e.g., sustained, percussive, swing, collapse, vibratory, suspend, and explode.			
b.	Create a dance phrase in small groups that uses at least three contrasting kinds of energy. Create a beginning and an end. Show the class.			
c.	After seeing a dance, discuss energy; e.g., recall a movement phrase that used three or more kinds of energy qualities.			
STANI	STANDARD III: (Creating): The student will improvise, create, perform, and respond to movement solutions in the art form of dance.			

Percentage of coverage in the student and teacher edition for Standard III:		Percentage of coverage not in student or teacher edition, but covered in the ancillary material for Standard III:%		
Овјес	CTIVES & INDICATORS	Coverage in Student Edition(SE) and Teacher Edition (TE) (pg #'s, etc.)	Coverage in Ancillary Material (titles, pg #'s, etc.)	Not covered in TE, SE or ancillaries
Objective 3.1: Explore the process of making a dance.				
a.	Explore with the class abstracting a visual or verbal image to movement; e.g., sculpture, painting, poem, feeling, texture, etc. • Strategy example: Abstract by exaggerating, diminishing, changing the time, space, and energy qualities; e.g., kick in slow motion; do vibratory movement on a low level; distort, repeat, travel.			
b.	Explore abstractions of shared feelings between people; e.g., using time, space, and energy, abstract feelings such as greetings and partings.			
c.	Explore in small groups choosing a theme and developing it, using the formative parts of choreography ; e.g., repetition, transition, unity, variety, contrast, and climax.			
Objec	tive 3.2: Create and perform movement solutions.			
a.	Create and set sequences by recalling phrases from the above improvisations. • Strategy example: Compose the sequences. Add music. If desired, perform in small groups for the class.			
b.	Create movement phrases demonstrating individual, partner, and group capabilities. • Strategy example: Develop phrases focusing on resistance, agility, balance/counterbalance, or			

	strength. Perform for the class. Discuss individual needs and preferences.		
c.	Observe and discuss movement solutions of other classmates/ dancers; e.g., describe the unique or creative movement in the dance.		
d.	Explain how to progress from improvisation to making choices to the composition to choreographed dances to responding.		
e.	After observing a concert, discuss production aspects; e.g., lighting, music, costumes, scenery, props.		
f.	Identify the skills a dancer must have.		
	 Strategy example: Include strength, flexibility, endurance, coordination, agility, sensitivity, control, concentration, and the ability to stay in character and perform to the audience. 		
g.	After seeing a dance, discuss the elements of form .		
	• Strategy example: Include variety, climax, transition, balance, sequence, repetition, harmony, unity, and contrast, and discuss how these are combined. Discuss the choreographer's possible intent and the elements used to express the idea of the dance. (See Art, Music, Theater, Language Arts Cores.)		
h.	After observing a dance, create a story, poem, prose, sculpture, painting, picture, one-act play, or music.		
	• Strategy example: How did the dance inspire? Does the artistic response reflect what was seen in the dance? Discuss choice. (See Art, Music, Theater, Language Arts Cores.)		
STAND	OARD IV: (Contextualizing): The student will understand an	d demonstrate dance in relation to its historical and cultural origins.	
Percei	Percentage of coverage in the student and teacher edition for Percentage of coverage not in student or teacher edition, but covered in		

Standard IV:% the ancillary material for Standard IV:%				
Objectives & Indicators		Coverage in Student Edition(SE) and Teacher Edition (TE) (pg #'s, etc.)	Coverage in Ancillary Material (titles, pg #'s, etc.)	Not covered in TE, SE or ancillaries ✓
	tive 4.1: Perform and understand dances from different time			
period	s and cultures. (See Social Studies Core.)			
a.	Learn and perform folk dances from around the world; e.g., D'Hammerschmidt Geseln from Germany, Mayim, Mayim from Israel, and Tiniklink from the Philippines.			
b.	Learn and perform social dances; e.g., waltz, fox-trot, chacha, triple swing, or a current popular dance. Discuss proper social dance etiquette.			
c.	Create and perform an original dance which reflects a particular historical period, nation, region, or culture.			
Objec	tive 4.2: Recognize and understand the universal language of			
dance	in world culture, past and present.			
a.	Identify the unique role which theatrical dance has played in world history; e.g., the royal courts such as Japanese Bugaku, Indonesian Bedoyo, and stately ceremonies of African Kings.			
b.	Identify the unique role of classical dances in world history; e.g., ballet, kabuki, and modern dance.			
c.	Compare traditional folk or ethnic dances around the world. Classify the form and compare the style and role various dances play in each culture.			
Objec	tive 4.3: Make connections between dance and other			
discip				
a.	Create a dance project that reveals similarities and differences between the arts. • Strategy example: Choose a favorite artistic piece from music, drama, sculpture, paintings, etc., and abstract into movement. Discuss the similarities and			

	differences; e.g., Van Gogh's "Starry Night" has contrasts in lines and color, brush strokes and texture.	
b.		
c.	Create a dance project that reveals understanding of a concept or idea from literature or poetry.	
	• Strategy example: Find poetry with several action verbs and after exploration, abstract into movement phrases without using pantomime. Set the movement and perform for the class.	
d.	Strategy example: Notice the balance, shape, pattern, and line of rocks. In nature, rocks appear to be balancing precariously, yet they do not waver. Discuss shapes and balance; explore and develop movement phrases and show the class. Discuss movement phrases.	